

Question--

What do John Wayne and a map key have in common?

Both are
legends.



Making the Most of Your Textbook

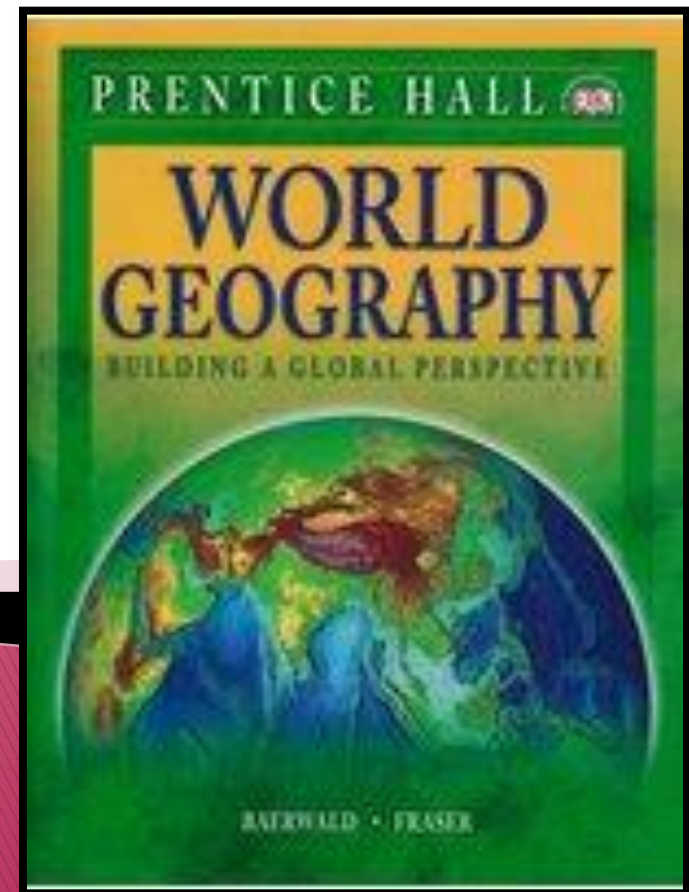


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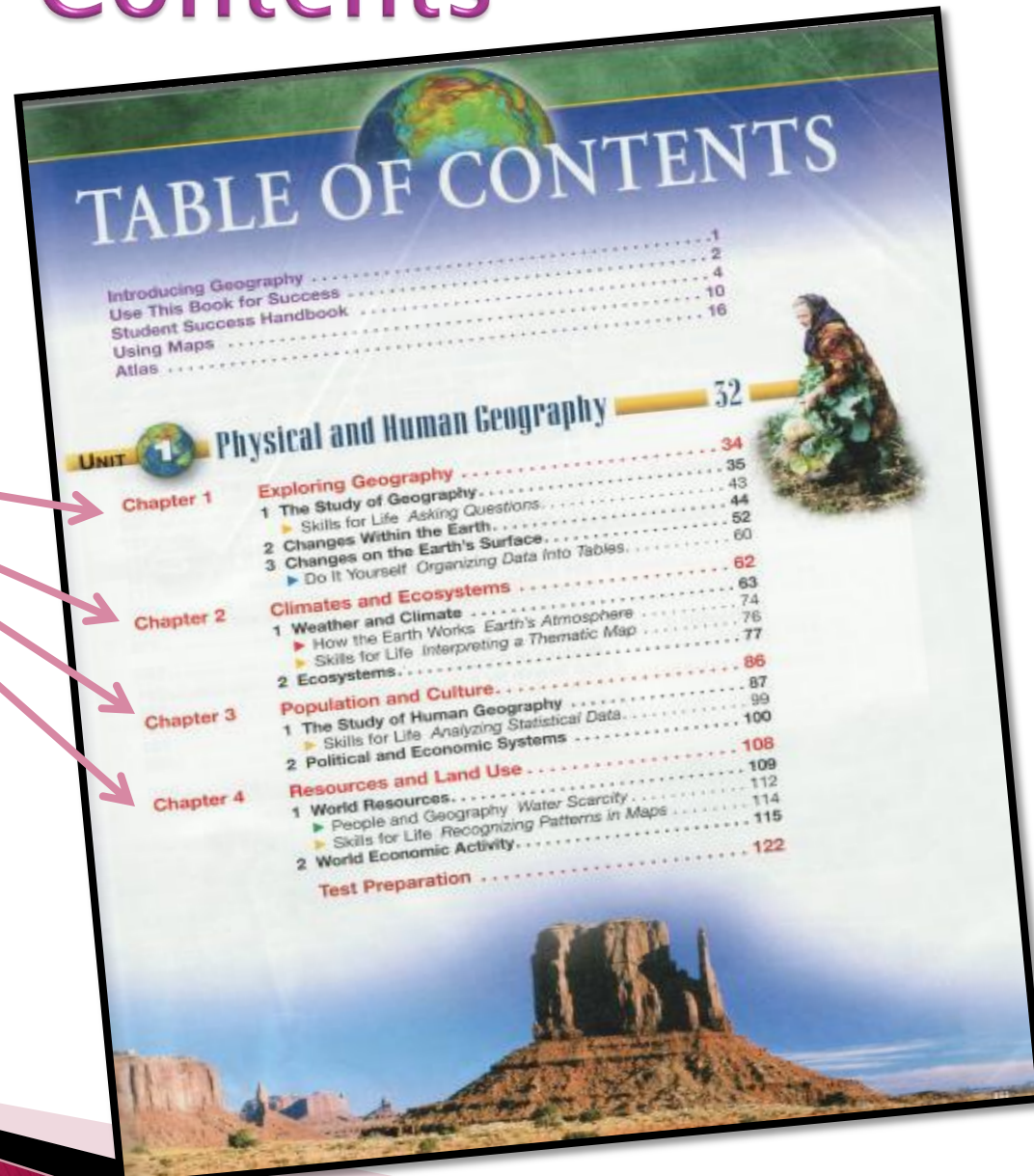


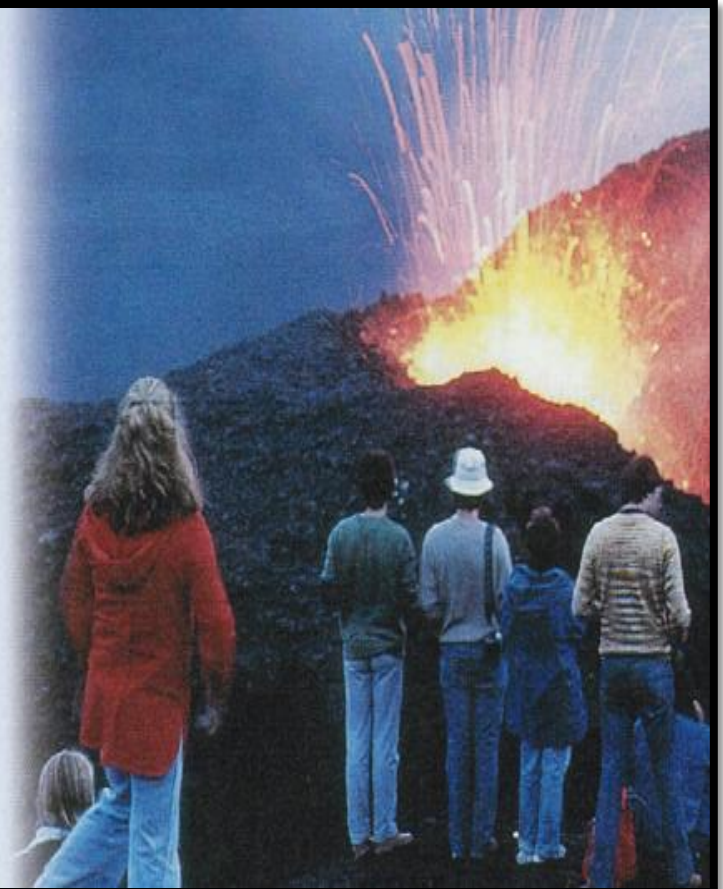
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Reading Focus

2 Changes Within the Earth

Reading Focus

- How do scientists classify the earth's major physical characteristics?
- What physical processes affect the earth's crust?
- What theories help scientists understand the earth's past?



Section Headings

The Sudan

The Sudan is the largest nation in area in Africa. It is much like the Sahel nations discussed in Chapter 26. To the north the country is largely a desert of bare rock or ergs—shifting sand dunes. In the south are clay plains and an extensive swamp area called the Sudd, which means “the Barrier.”

The people of the Sudan are divided. Muslim Arabs live in the north. In the south, the people belong to several different African ethnic groups, and they practice animism or Christianity. Various groups have been at war almost continuously since independence in 1956, resulting in widespread suffering and starvation. In the western region of Darfur, hundreds of thousands have been killed since 2003 due to fighting between government-backed militias and non-Arab natives of the region.

Landlocked Countries

The countries of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi are landlocked but have many fresh water lakes. All three nations are heavily populated, agricultural countries. Coffee is the most important export crop, but Rwanda and Burundi lack the means to get their goods to foreign buyers.

Uganda Located to the west of Kenya, Uganda is for the most part a plateau with fertile

soils. It prospered first by growing cotton and then by raising coffee. But when the nation gained independence from Britain in 1962, civil war broke out and disrupted the country's prosperity. People in the north, who had won most of the military power, struggled against southern groups, which had most of the economic might. Under a ruthless dictator, Idi Amin (EE dee ah MEEN), as many as 300,000 Ugandans died or “disappeared” in the violent struggles that took place in the country during the 1970s. By the mid-1990s, Uganda was rebuilding itself and moving closer to a more democratic government. In 2001, an election was held for president.

Rwanda and Burundi An **ethnocracy** is a government in which one ethnic group rules over others. Rwanda (roo AHN duh) and Burundi (boo ROON dee), two of the smallest African nations, are both ethnocracies.

In Rwanda, 80 percent of the population belongs to the Hutu (HOO too) group. Most of the remainder are Tutsi (TOOT see), sometimes called Watutsi (wah TOO see). The Hutu remained firmly in power for 35 years after they successfully overthrew the Tutsi-controlled government in 1959, killing some 100,000 of the minority. In 1994, hundreds of thousands of Tutsi were murdered and about 2 million Rwandans were driven from their homes in a brief and horrifying civil war. Hutu and Tutsi currently share power in Rwanda.

Refugees in the Sudan

Refugees: As a result of the fighting in Darfur in the Sudan, many civilians have lost their homes or fled in fear. Refugees, many of whom are malnourished and ill, arrive at camps like the one shown seeking shelter, food, water, and medical attention.



Key Terms--Vocabulary

1 The Study of Geography

Reading Focus

- How do geographers use tools to understand the world?
- What are the five themes of geography?
- How do geographers identify location, place, and region?
- Why do geographers study movement and human-environment interaction?

Key Terms

geography

GIS

absolute location

hemisphere

relative location

character of a place

perception

formal region

functional region

perceptual region



Glossary

GLOSSARY

PRONUNCIATION KEY

Symbol	Key Words
a	asp, fat, parrot
ā	ape, date, play, break, fail
ä	ah, heart, father, cot
e	wealth, ten, berry
ē	even, meet, money, flea, grieve
i	is, hit, mirror
ī	ice, bite, high, sky
ō	open, tone, go, boat
ô	all, horn, law
oo	look, pull, moor, wolf
ōō	ooze, tool, crew, rule
yoo	cure, furious
yōō	cute, few, globule
oi	oil, point, toy
ou	out, crowd, plow
u	up, cut, color, flood
ur	urn, fur, deter, irk
ə	a as in ago e as in agent i as in sanity o as in comply u as in focus
ər	perhaps, murder
zh	azure, leisure, beige
ŋ	ring, anger, drink

acupuncture The ancient Chinese practice of inserting fine needles at specific body points to cure disease or to ease pain, p. 669

aftershock Tremor that occurs after an earthquake, p. 245

agricultural revolution The change from nomadic hunting and gathering to farming that took place about 8000 B.C., p. 438

alluvial plain A broad expanse of land along riverbanks, consisting of rich, fertile soil left by floods, p. 592

altiplano (al'ti plā'nō) A plateau region located in the Andes of Bolivia and Peru, p. 273

anarchy Political disorder and violence; lawlessness, p. 484

ancestor worship The belief that respecting and honoring one's ancestors will cause them to live on in the spirit world after death, p. 550

animism The religious belief that such things as the sky, rivers, and trees contain gods or spirits, p. 550

annex To formally incorporate into a country or state the territory of another, pp. 126, 407

apartheid (ə pār'tāt') Formerly in the Republic of South Africa, the policy of strict racial segregation, p. 575

aqueduct A large pipe or channel designed to transport water from a remote source over a long distance, p. 174

archipelago (är'ka pel'ə gō') A group of islands, p. 246

artesian well A well that is drilled deep enough to tap a layer of porous material filled with groundwater, p. 723

atheism The belief that God does not exist, p. 668

atmosphere The layer of gases, water vapor, and other substances above the earth, p. 45

atoll (a'tól) A ring-shaped coral island surrounding a lagoon, p. 725

authoritarian Descriptive of a system of government in which the leaders hold all political power, p. 103

autonomous region A political unit with limited self-government, p. 664

Topic Sentences

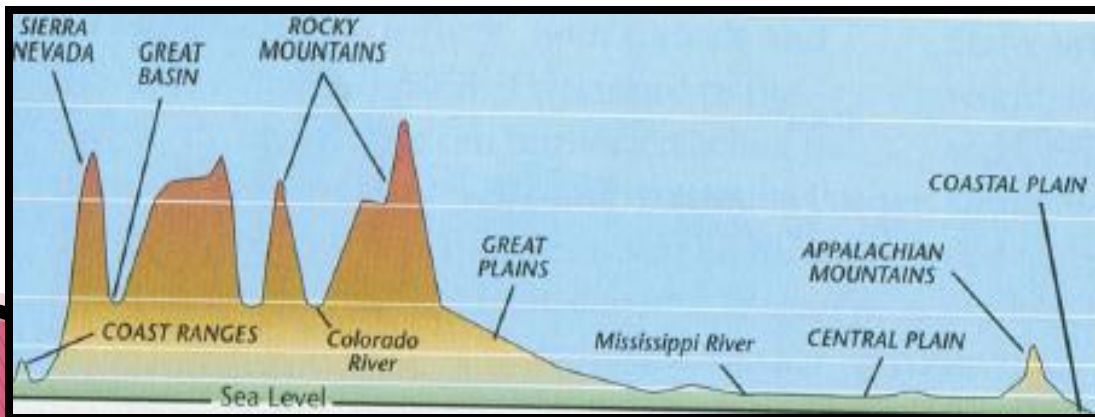
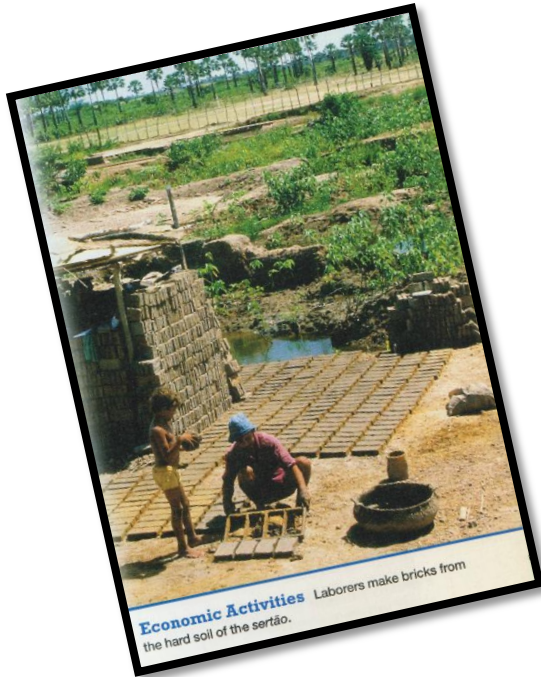
Because most of India is so hot and humid, clothing is light and loose.

Clothing Because most of India is so hot and humid, clothing is light and loose. Many Indian women wear a **sari** (SAH ree)—brightly colored cloth that is draped over the body like a long dress. Some Indian women cover their faces with a veil when they are in public. This custom, called **purdah** (PUR duh), began among Muslims but is followed by Hindus as well.

Family Life Families in India are generally large. When a man marries, he usually brings his new wife to live in his parents' house. Often the household includes uncles and other relatives. This is known as the **joint family system**.

Family Life Families in India are generally large.

Pictures, Maps, and Illustrations



Graphs, Tables and Figures

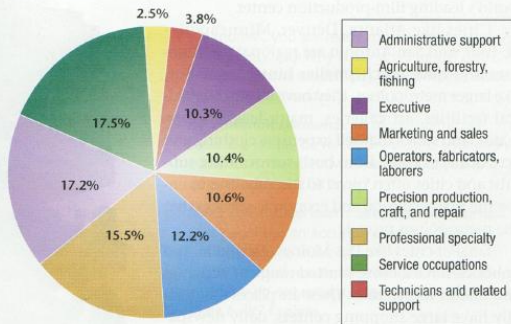
United States Occupational Groups

GRAPH SKILLS

Economic Activities

In the early 1900s, about 40 percent of the population was engaged in farming. This pie graph shows a much different situation in the early 2000s.

What three categories make up about 50 percent of the workforce today?



Source: The World Almanac and Book of Facts

Russia and the United States

Education Data

Country	Education Expenditure (as percentage of GNP)	Literacy Rate (percentage)	Students in Secondary School (percentage of age group)
Russia	4.7	99.6	92
United States	5.0	99.5	94

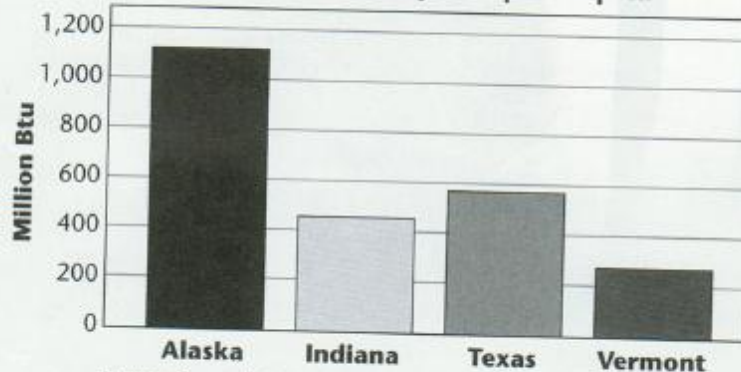
Sources: The World Factbook; Financial Times World Desk Reference

CHART SKILLS

Economic Activities Which country spends a greater percentage of funds on education?

Planning for the Future Based on the chart, which country is likely to have a higher percentage of students enrolled in college?

Total Energy Consumption per Capita



Sources: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy

Section Assessments

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

1. **Key Terms** Define (a) plateau, (b) peninsula, (c) irrigation, (d) sinkhole.
2. **Physical Characteristics** How do natural hazards and climate affect the heartland region of Mexico?
3. **Economic Activities** How do conditions in the coastal regions of Mexico influence economic activities?
4. **Critical Thinking Analyzing Causes and Effects** How might worldwide demand for gasoline affect the economy of the Gulf coastal plain? Explain.
5. **Critical Thinking Asking Geographic Questions** What questions might a geographer ask about the development of resort cities such as Cancún?

Special Typeface or Formatting

windswept plateau of Patagonia. This desolate, dry, cold, and sometimes foggy plain is well suited for raising sheep. Its natural resources also include rich deposits of oil and bauxite.

Paraguay

Although Paraguay is landlocked, the Plata River system provides an outlet to the sea. Almost all Paraguayans live in the highlands of the eastern part of their country, rather than the swampy Chaco. About half the people live in urban areas, especially the capital city of Asunción, on the Paraguay River. Most Paraguayans are mestizos, who speak Guarani, the local Indian language, as well as Spanish.

eminent more responsive to people's needs. Since 1993, Paraguay has held free democratic elections. In 2000, power passed peacefully to an opposition party that had not held power for decades.

Uruguay

Uruguay takes its name from an Indian word meaning "river of the painted bird." The name probably comes from the brightly colored tropical birds found along the Río de la Plata. Because much of Uruguay is rolling grasslands, the country's primary economic activities are raising livestock, processing meat, and making products such as wool and leather. About 75 percent of the land

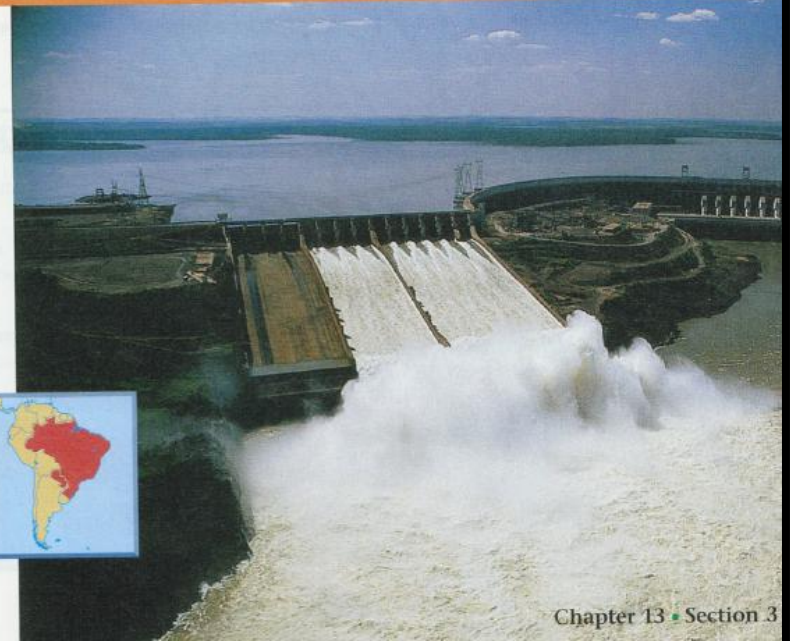
Hydroelectric Energy

Science and Technology

The waters of the Paraná River power the Itaipu Dam's hydroelectric plant. One of the world's largest-capacity hydroelectric plants, the Itaipu has the potential to generate 12,600 megawatts of electricity. (A megawatt is one million watts, the basic unit for measuring electric power.)

Human-Environment Interaction

How does a dam affect the natural environment?



Review and Assessment

CHAPTER

13

REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

Creating a Chapter Summary

Copy this graphic organizer on a piece of paper. Fill in information about the human characteristics and physical characteristics of regions in South America. Some entries have been completed to serve as an example.

	NORTHERN TROPICS	ANDEAN COUNTRIES	SOUTHERN GRASSLAND COUNTRIES
CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mestizos • Mulattoes • 		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal plain • Desert • 	



Take It to the NET

Chapter Self-Test For practice test questions for Chapter 13, go to the World Geography section of www.phschool.com.

Reviewing Key Terms

Use each of the following key terms in a sentence that shows the term's meaning. You may use two terms in one sentence.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. mulatto | 6. timber line |
| 2. bauxite | 7. selva |
| 3. cordillera | 8. estuary |
| 4. campesino | 9. piedmont |
| 5. altiplano | 10. pampas |

Understanding Key Ideas

- Cultures** How do the cultural characteristics of the Guianas differ from those of other Andean countries?
- Physical Characteristics** How does elevation influence life in the Andean countries?
- Economic Activities** Why are the pampas important to the economy of Argentina?
- Global Trade Patterns** (a) What countries depend on the Río de la Plata system

for trade and transportation? (b) Why do they depend on the river system?

- Migration** Why have many people in this region left their villages in the mountains and countryside and moved to cities?

Critical Thinking and Writing

- Analyzing Photographs** Study the photograph of the coffee plantation on page 271. Based on the photograph, what challenges do you think the owner of a large farm in the mountains must face?
- Drawing Conclusions** (a) Why are market towns important to Andean local economies? (b) What do you think is an ideal location for a market town? Why?
- Analyzing Causes and Effects** (a) How did a territorial dispute cause Argentina to engage in war in the 1980s? (b) What were the long-term effects of that war?
- Sequencing** Make a time line that identifies the major political changes that have occurred in southern South America since the 1940s.

Index

INDEX

The Index includes references not only to the text but to maps, charts, and pictures as well. A page number followed by *m*, such as 591*m*, refers to a map. Page numbers with *c*, *g*, or *p* after them refer to charts, graphs, or pictures.

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Atlas



Gazetteer

GAZETTEER

A

Abidjan (5°N, 4°W) The largest city in the nation of Côte d'Ivoire, p. 507

Addis Ababa (9°N, 39°E) The capital and largest city of Ethiopia, p. 507

Aden (13°N, 45°E) The chief seaport city of Yemen, p. 439

Adriatic Sea An arm of the Mediterranean Sea between Italy and the Balkan Peninsula, p. 289

Aegean Sea An arm of the Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Turkey, p. 291

Afghanistan A country in South Asia, p. 591

Africa The world's second-largest continent, bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea, p. 34

Alabama A state in the South of the United States, along the Gulf of Mexico coast, p. 142

Alaska A state of the United States in northwestern North America, separat-

Ankara (40°N, 33°E) The capital city of Turkey, p. 439

Annamese Mountains A mountain system of the Indochina Peninsula, extending along the Laos-Vietnam border, p. 637

Antarctica The world's fifth-largest continent, located mainly south of the Antarctic Circle, and bounded by the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, p. 34

Antigua and Barbuda A country consisting of islands in the eastern Caribbean Sea, p. 205

Apennines A mountain system extending the length of Italy and continuing into Sicily, p. 291

Appalachian Mountains A mountain system in eastern North America, extending from southern Quebec, Canada, to Alabama in the southern United States, p. 129

Arabian Desert A desert in eastern Egypt, p. 509

Arabian Peninsula A peninsula in South-

comprising the c
Tasmania, p. 635

Austria A country in c
Europe, p. 289

Azerbaijan A country in
region of Asia, p. 439

B

Baghdad, (33°N, 44°E) Th
Iraq, p. 439

Bahamas A group of
Atlantic Ocean off the
of the United States, p. 2

Bahrain An island monar
the southwest Asia, p. 4

Baikal, Lake The world's
water lake, in Siberian R

Baja California A peninsul
ern Mexico, separating
fornia from the Pacific C

Baku (41°N, 49°E) The cap
city of Azerbaijan, p. 43

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